British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

[No. 1030 BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 16th, 1846. *Established in* 1826.]

BUENOS AYRES.

To the manifold indignities and excesses already committed by the sham "peacemakers" in Montevideo, they have lately added the scandal and iniquity of again letting loose upon the unoffending inhabitants of the Oriental campaign that ruthless Vandal, Rivera, to re-enact scenes of horror and desolation hardly to be surpassed by the *razzias* of Algeria. When H. B. M's. troop-ship *Resistance* made her appearance off this port a few days since, she had just come from landing at Colonia that worthy tool of foreign intervention with an expeditionary column composed of the corps of the motley garrison of Montevideo which had taken the most active part in the late bloody tumults in that unfortunate city. This outrageous proceeding will, we are persuaded, be branded with infamy even by many who have hitherto uncondemned, if not upheld, the doings of the Ministers of England and France. At any rate, it is well calculated to work up the indignation of these ill-used Republics to such an intense degree of animosity as to leave stings that will long rankle in the minds of both Argentines and Orientals, even when Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis shall have totally disappeared from the scene of the disreputable transactions in which they have so prominently figured.

We do not speak in this strain from any apprehension that it will be in the power of Rivera to do any essential injury to the cause of the country, but merely to mark our abhorrence of the truculent policy of the pretended "pacificators." We are satisfied that this enterprise is as wild as any of those that were previously embarked in under similar auspices, and that it will be defeated in an equally signal manner. But the result will be, as experience has proved, to scatter throughout the land gangs of assassins and brigands who will swell the already long catalogue of crimes of the darkest hue, perpetrated in the name of "humanity" and "civilization," and which are chargeable solely to the Representatives of England and France.

The last news from Rivera is, that he made a sally from Colonia for the purpose of procuring cattle, but that he was driven back at the point of the lance, with the loss of 60 of his horse.

With a mixed feeling of indignation and contempt we insert in our columns to-day the bombastic remarks elicited from the *Times*, by the first intelligence of the battle of Obligado, so glaringly misrepresented by the French print published in Rio Janeiro. If the fulsome encomiums lavished upon that exploit, so inglorious for the naval forces of England and France, are not calculated to stagger our belief in many a famed deed of prowess of those nations, they afford at least conspicuous proof of the unblushing effrontery with which a reckless press imposes upon the European public. It is consoling to reflect, however, that the delusion cannot be long kept up, and when the truth shines forth we are certain that it will make the blood in every honest Englishman's veins tingle with shame and mortification.

Private letters from Montevideo state that there was a serious row between the loan-jobbers who hold the control of the customs and the intrusive Government. The latter, it appears, wishes to receive the whole of the revenue, and the former insist upon allowing it only one third. Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis are said to have expressed an opinion favorable to the pretension of the so-called Government. So it seems the old saying—"there is honor even among thieves"—does not hold good here.

The report has been rife for some days past that the last news from England is not of a flattering nature as regards the prospect of a peaceable settlement of the Oregon question. The tone of the Ministerial press, after the receipt of the last accounts from the United States, is said to be very warlike.

We have accounts from San Lorenzo to the 12th inst. The convoy from Corrientes had since the 9th commenced to rendevouz 4 leagues above Quebracho, and it was expected that it would get under way at the first favourable opportunity. H. B. M's. steamers *Lizard* and *Harpy* had received a tremendous hammering in ascending the river, the former on the 20th ult., and the latter on the 11th inst. So galling was the fire from the Argentine positions that, in each instance, all hands on board ran below with the exception of the helmsman, who was surrounded by a parapet of hammocks and mattresses. The *Lizard* had one of her colours shot away, and both her and the *Harpy* suffered very materially in their hulls and machinery.

The *Gorgon* and *Gassendi* were in sight when the affair with the *Harpy* took place.

The only fresh intelligence we have with respect to the important reaction in Corrientes, is contained in the following letters, which have been published in the daily papers:—

Head-quarters, Calá, May 5, 1846.

Signior Don Juan Manuel de Rosas.

My most esteemed friend,

I have infinite pleasure in enclosing to you a letter addressed to me by General Madariaga from the other side of the river Corrientes. You will see by it the favorable events that have occurred, and that the Province of Corrientes, changing its course, will return to be our ally in support of the rights unjustly trampled upon by the agents of France and England.

Such auspicious events impose upon me the duty of offering you my cordial congratulations.

With the highest respect and purest goodwill I repeat myself with all my heart.

Your affectionate friend,

Justo J. de Urquiza.

To H. E. Governor Don Justo José de Urquiza.

Banks of the River Corrientes.

May 1, 1846.

My esteemed friend and countryman,

Yesterday, at 3 p. m., I arrived at the Esquina where, as I always assured Y. E., I was received with delight and enthusiasm by the officers and soldiers garrisoning that point.

To-day I proceed to San Roque where my brother Joaquin is, alone at the head of the Province after the flight of the Manco Paz and a number of the adventurers who came with him to bring us nothing but misfortunes. He carries with him the curses of all the Correntinos who were rising up *en masse* to punish his insolence in attempting, in concert with some Representatives who like him have fled, to attack the Government.

The Paraguayan army remains in the Province without any change; it refused to grant the Manco an asylum.

This is all I know at this stage of my journey, but from what is above stated Y. E. is warranted in drawing the most gratifying conclusions. The road is now clear for Y. E. and my brother to come to an understanding, and secure with honor and glory the Argentine Confederation.

I have only time to express to Y. E. my esteem and gratitude, and with those feelings I remain.

Your devoted friend and countryman,

Juan Madariaga.

Signior Col. D. Vicente Gonzalez.

Head-quarters, May 7, 1846.

Dear friend,

I have received your last esteemed favour, and after conveying to you my thanks for your uniform kindness towards me, I have to inform you that my attention is entirely engaged with two small steamers of our barbarous Anglo-French enemies which, according to advices I have received, have the design of making an assault upon the merchant vessels in these ports. I only wish they may carry it into effect; for, with the resources I have at my command, I can assure you that I will not allow one of them to return.

Your sincere friend,

Pascual Echagüe.

Postscript.—Most interesting.

It is now 9 a. m., and I have just received by a canoeman from the Paraná the news that the ruthless Unitarian Manco Paz has been arrested by the Government of the Province of Paraguay and delivered up to General Madariaga, Governor of Corrientes. Please communicate this important event to General Mancilla with the expression of my cordial congratulations, which I offer to yourself likewise. As soon as I receive official advice I will forward it to you.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Room since our last:—

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ENGLAND.

[From the "Morning Chronicle," 2nd Feb., 1846.]

After the fears which have been entertained here in some quarters, and professed in others, lest the aid furnished by the Buenos Ayreans to General Oribe should endanger the existence of the Uruguay Republic as an independent state, and which fears, there is reason to believe, have been one of the main causes in influencing our Government to interfere in the dispute, it may be both interesting and useful to know in what light the matter is looked upon by the parties who are most nearly concerned, and most entitled to be heard on the subject—we mean the Orientals themselves. With this view, we give in another column a decree passed on the 23d September last by the Senate of the Oriental Republic, with the speech of one of the members in support of it. The same decree, with some slight, merely verbal, alterations, afterwards passed the Chamber of Representatives in due course. From these documents it will be clearly seen that the Orientals themselves do not appear to entertain the same misgivings respecting their independence as we, in our too officious solicitude for their welfare, appear to be afflicted with. For our own parts, we must confess, we should rather incline to take their own account of the matter, and to admit the disclaimer of our services which is made in the above mentioned documents, and in the paper from which we have extracted them, which says, with more truth than civility, "above all, the independence of the Oriental Republic has not been entrusted to the English or French. We Orientals shall suffice, as we have sufficed on other occasions, in company with our Argentine brethren, to defend it agaiust whoever attacks it."

[From the "Morning Chronicle" 29th Jan., 1846.]

It is not easy to move the public feeling of this country from its habitual indifference to questions of foreign policy. And, upon the whole, it is perhaps not unwise to refrain from meddling with the action of Government, which has the responsibility of managing extended and complicated international relations. The greater energy, promptitude, and consistency with which they are able to conduct their foreign affairs, is one of the very few advantages possessed by despotic over representative Governments.

We may be forgiven, however, even at a moment when the public mind is absorbed by the progress of the great social revolution that is going on amongst us, for calling attention to the news which we publish in another part of our paper. For some time we have been carrying on a war in a distant part of the globe, about which nobody has seemed to care, or indeed to know anything, except it be the merchants who are ruined by it. Yesterday, however, intelligence was received that a conflict had taken place, and that ten of our people had been killed and twenty-five wounded. This is our apology for venturing to direct attention to the subject.

What is our justification for the war we are now waging in the River Plate? In her Majesty's speech we are told :—

»For several years a desolating and sanguinary warfare has afflicted the States of the Rio de la Plata. The commerce of all nations has been interrupted, and acts of barbarity have been committed unknown to the practice of a civilized people. In conjunction with the King of the French I am endeavouring to effect the pacification of those States.»

In this statement, we presume, is to be found the justification of her Majesty's Ministers for involving us in a war with Buenos Ayres.

It is perfectly true that "for several years a desolating and sanguinary warfare has afflicted the States of the Rio de la Plata." But it is also true that from time to time, as this war was on the point of being brought to a close, it was re-kindled and protracted by the interference of the English representative. Had we observed the neutrality which we ought to have observed, this war would long since have been at an end. In 1842, after the defeat of Rivera, there is not a shadow of doubt but that Oribe would have been restored to the presidency, had not the English representative interfered to prevent it. The prolongation of the contest lies at the door of our own agents and officers. Now it is Commodore Purvis, and now it is Mr. Mandeville; but always, so surely as the conflict seems on the point of being decided, so surely does the sinister influence of the British agent lead to its renewal. So far then is the existence of this "desolating and sanguinary warfare" from affording a pretext for our taking part in it, that, in point of fact, its existence now is owing to our former interference. Left to themselves, the contending parties would terminate the war in a few weeks; by our assistance they may succeed in protracting it for as many years.

It is alleged that by this war "the commerce of all nations has been iuterrupted." It is enough for us to take care of the commerce of Great Britain. That was not interrupted until it was interrupted by our own iniquitous interference in this contest. Nearly all the debts due to our merchants, amounting to upwards of half-a-million, have been lost; a great deal of British property has been destroyed, and three years' trade has been sacrificed. Nothing of all this would have occurred had we remained honestly neutral in the struggle. And now Ministers come forward, urging the effects of their own misconduct to justify further wrong doing.

But disastrous to some of our merchants as the conduct of their Government has been, it is not true that Buenos Ayres is responsible for "interrupting the commerce of all nations." A decree, interdicting communication with Corrientes and Paraguay, so long as the former was in a state of revolt, was undoubtedly issued by the Government of Buenos Ayres. That that Government had a right to issue such a decree no one presumes to doubt. Lord Aberdeen, Sir Robert Peel, and M. Guizot have again and again admitted the right. It was the act of an independent Power; and, so far from regarding it as a just cause of war, Lord Aberdeen, only last year, speaking of the conduct of Buenos Ayres, observed :—

»We should lose more than we should gain, if, in dealing with these States, we lost sight of the principles of justice. They might be unwise in their commercial policy, *and they might be following out a system which we might think imprudent and injurious, as regarded their own interest as well as ours; but we were bound to respect the rights of independent nations be they weak or be they strong.*»

And Sir Robert Peel, adverting to the same subject, observed still more forcibly—

»So long as the laws of nations were not violated he was sure the House would with him see the importance of those considerations which restrained any interference on the part of the Queen's Government. No doubt England could very well suppress the hostilities which were at present going forward, and might *for a time* establish peaceful relations; *but what security would that furnish for a continuance of a state of peace? How could peace be rendered permament unless we maintained on the spot that force by which hostilities were in the first instance terminated? In such a case this country would have to take upon itself the whole internal government of both the contending countries.*»

Are we prepared to do this? Have we any better guarantee now than we had then, that "peace can be rendered permanent without maintaining on the spot the force by which hostilities may be terminated?" No one could be more strongly impressed than was Sir Robert Peel himself of the danger of the course we are at present embarked in :—

»Let the House,» he said »only look at the consequences of such a precedent as that of a neutral State, greatly superior in power, interfering forcibly in the foreign relations, and therefore necessarily in the internal government of another State. *Such a right did not exist by the law of nations; and if such a step were taken, other powerful States might likewise interfere, and we should then possess no right to remonstrate.*»

It is for the value of the opinion, and not as evidence of inconsistency, that we quote these declarations. However successful we may for the moment be in fighting the battle of a faction in Montevideo—for that, in point of fact, is what we are doing—we shall not, by the course we are pursuing, promote any permanent interest of this country. We are establishing a precedent which at no distant day may be turned against ourselves, and we shall, as Sir Robert Peel observed, "possess no right to remonstrate." Whatever Government may be established in Buenos Ayres, whether Rosas be deposed or continue President, it is certain that we are laying amongst the people of these states the foundation of deep and enduring animosity against ourselves.

Apart from its political character, and the considerations to which we have adverted, this intelligence from the River Plate is very satisfactory The English force engaged behaved with wonted gallantry, and were supported by their French allies with a spirit, the bravery of which can surprise no one, and the cordiality of which must gratify all. "It was during the hottest part of this remarkable engagement," says the account, "that Captain Hotham wrote to his colleague, Captain Trehouart, these words—'If the title of 'brave' has ever been deserved, it is by you and your crews.'" *Si le titre de brave a jamais été mérité, c'est par vous et vos équipages.*

To give such praise is not less honourable than to earn it. Captain Hotham did both.

[From the "Times" of 29th January, 1846.]

If ever a battle was fought in the cause of peace, and for the welfare of the countries in which it took place, it was the gallant action off Point Obligado, described elsewhere in our columns; and we earnestly hope that it may be followed by a speedy and permanent settlement of the difficulties which have so long arrested the progress of those fine provinces.

As far as opinion can be formed from the accounts we have borrowed from the Brazilian papers, this action is one of the most remarkable feats of maritime warfare which has taken place for many years, if we consider the length of the engagement, the relative forces of the parties, the strong positions carefully prepared by the Buenos Ayrean Government, and the small size of the vessels bearing the English and French flags up the river. In consequence of the want of European vessels fitted by their draught of water for the river service, several of the small craft formerly belonging to the blockading squadron of Buenos Ayres had been equipped for this expedition. But, it will be observed, that none of the vessels engaged in it were of greater size or force than small brigs and corvettes:—the French steamer Fulton, which took a most distinguished part in the action, is of only 160 horsepower. Yet, with this insignificant force, the gallant officers of the English and French squadrons, who must be content on this occasion to divide the prizes, since neither of them could withhold a tribute of admiration to his comrade,—these gallant officers, with this slight force, attacked no less than four land batteries of 24 heavy guns, which were served with the greatest courage for seven consecutive hours; and in the midst of this heavy fire succeeded in cutting a stockade laboriously contrived so as to close the river, and flanked with fireships on the water and by fieldpieces and a considerable army on the shore. We must attribute their success, in the first place, to the extraordinary courage displayed by all hands in this engagement; but the commanding officers deserve the highest credit for the ingenuity and promptitude of their modes of attack, and, above all, for the perfect union and mutual goodwill which evidently animated every man who fought that day under the united flags of England and France.

This action is another instance (and several similar ones have occurred in the course of the undertakings in which our naval forces have of late years been engaged) of the advantages to be derived from steam power in river operations, and the necessity of obtaining perfect proficiency in that species of operations. Almost all large rivers may now be regarded as accessible to an enemy; and the mode of attacking and defending them is one of the most interesting and important subjects in modern warfare. Certainly on this occasion Captain Hope, Captain Hotham, and Captain Trehouart showed most ably how such positions can be attacked; and the engineers of Rosas have not yet found out, in spite of the bravery of their men, how they ought to be defended.

The despatch of M. Guizot, which we publish in another column, demonstrates the complete union of intention which has governed the conduct of the French and English Governments throughout this transaction. We trust they may be able to bring it to a speedy and advantageous settlement, and that withoutt any furthes operations of a hostile character, the pacification of the River Plate, which has so long been disturbed by a sanguinary and deplorable war, may be effected. Much, however, as we may regret the occasion of the intervention, and the necessity which has produced so lamemtable a sacrifice of human life we cannot but exult in the signal gallantry displayed by the combined forces; and assuredly the naval armies of England and France have never fought with more distinguished courage than when they were contending, side by side, which of them should earn the larger share of the honours of the day, and directing their united arms against the common enemies of peace, freedom, and civilization. Such an action is the best commentary on the joint policy and the good understanding of the two countries, since even in war they are not divided, and their arms are gloriously combined for the defence of common interests and common rights.

UNITED STATES.

[From the "Washington Union."]

OREGON.

We are indebted to an official source in this city for several interesting MSS. received from Oregon. They are written as far back as November last; and yet they contain some information of much novelty and value. They represent the much-talked-of (we

might almost say, celebrated) country in a new position. The settlers have established a government for themselves—a legislature, judiciary, &c. We are furnished with copies of some of the laws they have passed; and, among them, "An act to prevent "the manufacture, sale, and introduction of ardent "spirits in Oregon;" also, "An act on land claims," passed as far back as 25th June, 1844. We shall confine ourselves, however, to such extracts from the letters before us, as are most descriptive of the general measures and proceedings of the new settlement. We shall look to Capt. Fremont for later and more important information.

Wallamette, Nov. 4, 1844.

Sir,—The Hudson Bay ship Columbia sailing in a few days, via the Sandwich Islands, for England, by the politeness of her owners I have the honor of again addressing you, and certainly under circumstances most favourable and gratifying.

Since my last, forwarded in March, aside from two or three incidents of an unpleasant nature, the colony and country have been in a state of unusual quietness, and the season has been one of great prosperity.

The legislative body, composed of nine members, met on the 24th of May, at the falls of Wallamette, and closed their short but effective session in nine days; having passed, in due form, twenty-five bills, most of which were of importance to us in the regulation of our intercourse. A few of these laws I transmit to you; and would here remark, that the taxes were, in general, cheerfully paid, the liquor bill is popular, and the laws of Oregon are honored.

The liquor act not coming in force under sixty days from its passage, a few individuals, having clandestinely prepared before its passage, improved this favored moment to dispose of all they could, with any hopes of safety. Of this I was immediately notified and hastened in from the Falatine Plains; all the mischief (as heretofore) being done in and about the town at the falls of the Wallamette.

I resolved, at whatever danger or cost, to nip this in the bud; procured the call of a public meeting at once, and had the happiness to receive the following expression from all convened, but one:

"*Resolved*, That it be the sense of this meeting, "that Doctor White, in his official relation, take "such assistance as he may require, and forthwith "search out and destroy all intoxicating liquor that "may be found in this vicinity or district of country."

P. G. Stewart, (executive) chairman, and John E. Long, M.D., secretary, started with ten volunteers, early the ensuing morning, and found the distillery in a deep dense thicket, eleven miles from town, at 3 o'clock, p.m. The boiler was a large-sized potash kettle, and all the apparatus well accorded. Two hogsheads and eight barrels of slush, or beer, were standing ready for distillation, with part of one barrel of molasses. No liquor was to be found, nor as yet had much been distilled.

Having resolved on my course I left no time for reflection, but at once upset the nearest cask, when my noble volunteers immediately seconded my measures, making a river of beer in a moment nor did we stop till the kettle was raised and elevated in triumph at the prow of our boat, and every cask, with all the distilling apparatus, was broken to pieces and utterly destroyed. We then returned in high cheer to the town, where our presence and report gave general joy.

Two hours after my arrival, I received from James Conner, one of the owners, a written challenge for a bloody combat, which ended last week in his being indicted before the grand jury, fined five hundred dollars, and disfranchised for life.

Six weeks since, an unhappy affray occurring between one Joel Turnham, late from Missouri, and Webley Hauxhaust, of Wallamette, and serious threats passing from the former, a warrant was issued, and Turnham resisting with a deadly weapon, was shot down by the officer, for which he comes before the grand jury to-morrow. Turnham expired at once, being shot with three mortal wounds through the neck and head; but, with singular desperation, fought and resisted to the last.

So far as I understand the public expression, all unite in acquitting the officer, who has ever been a harmless, quiet, good citizen; while Turnham was regarded a most desperate and dangerous character all abroad, having left Missouri under circumstances most unfavourable to his reputation and quiet here, where he has been particularly sour, irritable, and quarrelsome; and was the more obnoxious, as he was reputed brave, and generally too stout for his antagonist.

November 8.—Since penning the last, the grand jury have unanimously declared no bill; and here allow me to say, having accompanied Judge Babcock to four of the courts embraced in the circuit of the five counties, I have not seen, in any county, such uniform decorum and quietness as has prevailed throughout these courts. Much of this mildness sobriety, and good order, is doubtless attributable to the absence of all intoxicating drinks.

The laws of this country, framed to meet present circumstances, are taking deeper and stronger root continually; and some are already suggesting, (notwithstanding our infancy,) whether, if longer left without a mother's protection, it will not be well to undertake to run alone.

The resources of the country are rapidly developing, and the expectations of the people are generally high. The mildness of the climate and the strength of the soil greatly encourage the large emigration of last year. For the last twelve months the mercury has ranged from 96 to 30; four-fifths of the time, from 80 to 55—making an agreeable summer and mild winter; grazing being good throughout—so much so, that the jaded and worn-down animals of the poor emigrants fattened up, greatly to their surprise, before spring, without feeding or the least attention.

Crops of all kinds unusually good, even to Indian corn: and cheerfulness prevails throughout since harvesting. As statements have been made in the States derogatory to our soil, allow me to say it is believed, with the same cultivation, no country produces better wheat, oats, peas, barley, potatoes, or any other crops, save Indian corn, for which the nights are generally too cool for a heavy growth. The wheat crops being never injured by the frosts of winter or rains in summer, (as in the States), are remarkably sure; nor as yet have our crops been disturbed by flies or insects.

Wheat crops are heavy, as you will judge when I assure you, from simply turning over the prairie in June, scattering the seed in October, and then, with no further trouble than passing the harrow over it, ten acres upon my plantation grew five hundred and forty-one bushels and a half. The river flats, containing much alluvial deposite, are very rich; the plains beautiful and verdant, being admirably watered, but generally sparsely timbered; the high-lands well timbered and watered in many parts, and the soil tolerable, producing herbage for an abundance of deer, elk, mountain sheep, &c., &c. The entire Wallamette and Umpqua valleys, capable of sustaining a population of several millions, it is generally believed cannot be excelled as a whole for richness of soil, variety, grandeur, or beauty of scenery; nor, considering the latitude, can it be equalled in mildness, equability, and agreeableness of climate.

* * * * * * *

Our exports are wheat, beaver, salmon, and lumber; for which, in return, we obtain from the Sandwich Islands sugar, molasses, tea, coffee, and other commodities brought there from China, England, and America.

We are much in want of a currency and market, American merchants being as yet a slender reliance; and in view of the large immigrating parties of each year, we should be greatly distressed for necessary articles of wearing apparel, but for the most commendable spirit of accommodation on the part of the Hudson Bay Company.

Could some arrangement be entered into for us to supply the navy of the Pacific with bread, beef, pork, fish, &c., we would thereby be much improved in our condition. This might, and, perhaps, ought to be done, in view of the encouragements held out for our people to emigrate to this country. Should it not be convenient for our ships of war to come to the Columbia for such supply, they could be shipped to the Sandwich Islands, if required. But more of this another time.

Having just taken the tour of the colony, for the purpose of attending the courts and visiting the schools, it affords me pleasure to say, I felt amply rewarded throughout. I found health, cheerfulness, and prosperity, and certainly most surprising improvements for the short length of time since they commenced. The decorum of the courts I have spoken of, and now have only to speak of the schools and Indians, and I am done; fearing I have already wearied your patience. For the want of means, the Methodist Manual Labour Indian school has lately been broken up, and this is now occupied as a boarding-school for white children of both sexes. The school is yet small, but well conducted, and promises usefulness to the colony.

The schools at the falls of the Wallamette and Falatine Plains, and likewise the one under the direction of Rev. Mr. Blanchette, Catholic clergyman, are all small, numbering from 15 to 30 only, but are well kapt and doing good. I feel solicitous on this subject, and am saying and doing what I can to encourage education; but, like all other new countries, the people need and require their children much at home.

Since the unhappy affair of last spring, the Indians have been unusually quiet, and the summer has been spent without alarm. I sent my interpreter (Mr. Lee) to the Wallawallas six weeks since, to make some presents to the chiefs, as a safe conduct to the emigrants down to this place: but having as yet nothing from him of interest, I addressed a line to Mr. J. B. Littlejohn, who is just down from there, and received the annexed reply. All other statements are corroborative.

"Willamette, Nov. 1, 1844.

"Dear Sir,—It is with the utmost pleasure I undertake to give you what information I am able to give. I have resided with the missionaries of the American board for two years past. I have known their hearts, and am well acquainted with all they have done. Their influence among the Indians is by no means small, or their efforts vain, as their condition is very much improved, both in a spiritual and temporal point of view. And, dear sir, your efforts among and for them have been much to their advantage, and at the same time not to the disadvantage of the missionaries, but greatly to increase their usefulness among them. I have no doubt you have laboured with this motive in view. The Indians are becoming civilized as fast, or faster, than any tribes concerning whom I am informed. Their anxiety for cattle, hogs, and sheep, is very great—leading them to make most commendable efforts to obtain them; and their efforts are by no means in vain. They have purchased a good number from those who are emigrants to this country, by exchanging their horses for cattle. Thus, while their horses have been very useful to the emigrants, they have greatly benefitted themselves. They are enlarging their farms yearly, improving much in fencing, &c. Quite a number of families are enabled to live from what they raise on their farms, the milk of their cows, and their beef. There is perfect quietness now existing among them; and I have no doubt this state of things will continue to exist.

"Many things that are interesting might be written; but time does not allow me to say more at present.

"I am, dear sir, yours,
"With greatest respect,
"J. B. LITTLEJOHN."

Thus far, the Indians have kept their treaties of amity with me astonishingly well; and it is thought we have now as much to hope as to fear from them, if we succeed in keeping out liquor—which, by the grace of God, not a few of us are resolved to do; though we do not pass unopposed, nor slightly opposed; and had it not been for that most salutary liquor law, and the hearty co-operation of some of the friends of temperance with your agent, liquor would have already made ruinous havoc among us. The Methodist mission, though we have not agreed on all subjects, have behaved very properly on this. And to them, in connexion with the honourable H. B. Company, will the colony be lastingly indebted for their commendable efforts.

Advertisements.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Persons indebted to A. Cameron are requested to call at the Store No. 46 Calle de la Reconquista, and settle their accounts without delay. A. C. likewise begs to intimate to those to whom he may be indebted that by presenting their accounts at the abovementioned Store they will obtain immediate attention.

Egg, Krutisch & Co.

HAVE Removed their Establishment from Calle Perú, No 86, to Calle Universidad, No. 172.

REQUIRED to go to the country, a Female Servant of all work, for a small family. Unexceptionable character is indispensable. Apply at No. 13 Calle Maypú.

English Cheese,

NORTH Wiltshire, primo quality, on Sale at the Store No. 46 Calle de la Reconquista.

3,000 DOLLARS REWARD,

WILL be given to the person who may give positive information of the thief who, on the night of the 19th inst., entered the house of Messrs. Ibarra and Macome, Calle de Potosi, No. 61, and stole out of the desk a pair of [illegible] Rings, and Eleven Thousand Dollars in currency.

To Let,

TO single gentlemen, two beautiful rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Enquire at No. 120 Calle Perú.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

May 9.—Wind N. W.

Sailed, Brazilian brigantine of war Olinda, 10 guns, Capt. Amazonas, for Montevideo.

Passengers.

May 10.—Wind N.

Arrived, a French small schooner, apparently from Colonia.

May 11.—Wind N.N.E.

No arrivals or sailings.

May 12.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

May 13.—Wind N.N.E., in the afternoon changed to E.

No arrivals or sailings.

May 14.—Wind N.

Arrived, H. B. M. schooner brig Victoria, 3 guns, Lieut. Johnson, from Montevideo.

Brazilian brigantine of war Olinda, 10 guns, Capt. Amazonas, from Montevideo 13th inst.

May 15.—Wind N.

Sailed, H. B. M. schooner brig Victoria, 3 guns, Lieut. Johnson, Commander, apparently for Colonia.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Ship Melampus, 42 guns, Captain John Norman Campbell.

Brig Racer, 16 guns, Captain Archibald Reed.

FRENCH—Brig Adonis, 20 guns, Capt. Colet.

SARDINIAN—Brig Daino, 14 guns, Captain Chevalier Scaffiero.

BRAZILIAN—Brigantine Olinda, 10 guns, Captain Amazonas.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres by the combined Anglo-French squadron.

May 11.—Two launches sailed this evening from the Racer in the direction for Colonia.

May 12.—The two launches which sailed last evening returned again to the Racer this morning.

May 14.—A launch was seen this morning at anchor to the southward; another launch sailed from the Racer and went alongside the former, upon which both returned to said vessel.

This day (16th inst.) completes the 231st day of the blockade.

Advertisements.

PILOT CLOTH, considerably under the market price, for Sale at No. 55 Calle Piedad, also, Merino shirts and drawers.

Great saving in Coal.

NOTICE TO HOUSE KEEPERS.

JOSEPH MEARES,

No. 52, Calle la Paz,

BEGS to inform the public that he has just received a few American Economical Cooking Stoves; also a variety of Grates and hot air Stoves, Fire Irons, Coal Boxes, and a large assortment of domestic utensils.

Notice.

IT is respectfully requested that persons who were formerly in the habit of receiving publications from England through the late Mr. Love, will please apply for them at the Buenos Ayres Commercial Rooms, Calle 25 de Mayo, No. 59, or make known to the present proprietor, should it be their intention to discontinue their subscription to the same.

To Let,

A BED-ROOM and Sitting Room, furnished or unfurnished, with board if required. Enquire at No. 3 Calle 25 de Mayo.

DENTISTRY.

Cathedral Street, No. 55.

Mr. Tenker,

Doctor in Surgeon Dentistry,

CONTINUES as usual the practice of his profession in all its branches: fills teeth with gold, silver, tin, lead, or mineral cement. He has discovered a preparation to destroy the nerves of diseased teeth, so that they can be filled without pain and rendered useful; inserts the latest improved mineral teeth so exactly to suit the form of the mouth and expression of the countenance as to deceive the eye of the most critical observer. A residence of six years in South America has giving him many advantages to study the diseases of the teeth and gums peculiar to the climate. His preparations are now extensively used, and can *only* be had at his office.

PampaWater, to cleanse and purify the mouth, &c. &c. &c.

Andean Balsom, to loosen the tartar, which causes the gums to recede from the roots of the teeth, &c., &c., &c.

Fire King's remedy for the tooth ache, so generally known, which always alleviates, and often cures, this painful malady.

Tooth Powder to clean, preserve the teeth, and harden the gums, &c., &c , &c. m. 2—3 t.

Genuine Havana Cigars.

BY the last arrivals, (before the blockade) the subscriber received a consignment of a few thousands of real Havanas, of the celebrated "Norma Brand," in quarter boxes of 250, which he will sell by the single box if needed, as he wishes to close them.

W. L. TENKER,

55, Calle de la Catedral.

m. 2—3 t.

Henry Godfrey,

DISPENSING & FAMILY CHEMIST,

No. 30, Calle de la Catedral,

BEGS to inform his friends and the public that he has reopened the above Establishment with a complete assortment of Chemicals, Drugs, Perfumery, and articles of domestic use.

At the same time takes this opportunity of stating that all Prescriptions entrusted to him will be dispensed under his immediate inspection, and trusts by a strict regard to the purity of every article, combined with an unremitting personal attention to all orders, to insure s continuance of that confidence which it has ever been his anxious wish to merit

THE following select and useful articles having already met with extensive patronage, are respectfully offered to the public:—

Almond flavour
Do. paste
Arrow root
Camphor dentifrice
Cold cream
Corn plaister
Eau de Berlin
Do. Cologne
Essences for the handkerchief
Ginger beer and lemonade powders
Lemonade and orchata
Lavender water
Lozenges, various
Marking ink
Mustard, pickles
Spices, essence of anchovies
Raspberry vinegar
Magnesia, Henry's
Do. Murray's
Rowland's perfumery
Alsana extract
Kalydor
Lavender water
Macassar oil
Odonto
Tooth, hair, and nail brushes
Tooth paste and powders
Syrian dye
Rose and violet powder, with puff boxes
Windsor and fancy soaps
Vinegar, aromatic, and smelling salts
Seidlitz and soda
Powders in boxes and cases.

Superior Accommodation for Gentlemen

THE undersigned having taken the spacious and commodious house in the Calle de Tucuman, No. 26, has it in his power to offer to Gentlemen comfortable lodgings, with board and attendance. Those Gentlemen who prefer living in a private house, will find the present opportunity desirable, from the pleasant situation of the premises, on which there is a spacious Orchard, and the attention which will be paid to their comfort.

HUGH WHITE.

Box Edging

MAY be had at the Quinta, Calle del Temple, No. 333, likewise a variety of Grape Vines and a few Apple Trees. m. 2—3 t

J. M. Tuksbury, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

HAS removed from Calle del 25 de Mayo to Calle del Perú No. 116 He gives advice in his house from 7 o 8 a.m., and from 1 till half-past 2 p.m.

Notice.

ALL correspondence left in the letter box at the Commercial Rooms for the United States, will be forwarded by every opportunity *via* Montevideo or Rio Janeiro, through Joseph Graham, Esq, United States Consul.

J. Reynolds

BEGS to inform his friends and the public in general that he has removed his Earthenware Establishment from No. 49 Calle de la Paz to Nos. 68 and 70 Calle de la Piedad, in front of Mr. Hargreaves, where by a strict attention to business he hopes to merit a portion of their patronage.

Just Received

AT THE

HOSIERY & HABERDASHERY,

No. 21, Calle de Cangallo,

(Next door to the Theatre.)

A VERY superior assortment of gentlemen's French silk hats, and of the latest fashions; an excellent assortment of silk and satin cravats, scarfs, opera ties stocks, silk handkerchiefs, gloves, braces, men and boys' cloth caps, cloth and hair brushes, gentlemen's white and coloured shirts and collars, cotton and merino shirts and drawers, cotton and woollen hose and half hose of all descriptions, children's woollen hose, bed rugs and blankets, woollen table covers, gentlemen's dressing cases, razors, pocket books, cigar cases, fancy riding whips, walking sticks, gentlemen's half boots, botines and English shoes, pegged do., and various other articles, all selling at the lowest possible prices.

Omnibus and Volantas,

FOR the THORNDIKE RERTAURANT, will leave the corner of Corrientes and Alameda Streets, at morning and evening on feast days. Families wising to visit the Quinta, can have either of the vehicles to call at their residence, on any day required, by leaving written orders the day previous at the Quinta, or at 113, Piedad Stteet.

Pegged Boots, Shoes, and Brogans.

THE Subscribers respectfully advise the public that they have established, on the most approved method, a manufacture of the abovementioned articles; they have secured experienced workmen, and use only the best materials. The public is requested to call and examine the stock of Boots Shoes and Brogans, which are fresh, and will be sold to suit purchasers, at prices lower than they have ever been introduced for from abroad. A liberal discount will be made to persons purchasing lots to sell retail.

THOMAS WIRE & CO.,

113, Piedad Street

DIED.

At Patagones, in the Province of Buenos Ayres, on the 6th of February last, JAMES G. GARDNER, a citizen of Newport, Rhode Island, United States.

PRICES CURRENT.

	$		$	
Doubloons, Spanish	388	á	390	each
Do Patriot	387	á	389	do.
Plata, macuquina	19	á	20	do for one
Dollars, Spanish	23½	á	23¾	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	23¼	á	23½	do.
Six per cent. Stock	80	á	81	do. per cent
Exchange on England	$2\frac{1}{8}$	á	$2\frac{3}{16}$d.	
Do. France	23	á	24	cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro	3			per ct. premium
Do. Montevideo	4	á		do.
Do. United States	20	á	22	
Hides, Ox, for Engld & Germy	47	á	48	per pesada.
Do. France	40	á	43	do.
Do. North America	36	á	38	do.
Do. Spain	45	á	48	do.
Do. salted	40	á	41	do.
Do. Horse	22	á	25	do. each
Calf skins	38	á	40	per pesada
Sheep skins, common	22	á	24	per dozen
Do. fine	32	á	34	do.
Deer skins	withoutprice			do.
Goat skins	do.			do.
Nutria skins	3		3¼	dol. per lb
Chinchilli skins	no price.			dol. per dozen.
Horse hair, short	35	á	40	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	45	á	52½	do.
Do. long	100	á	120	do.
Wool, common, washed	18	á	20	do
Do. picked	withoutprice			do.
Do. shorn from skins	do			do.
Do. mestiza, dirty	12	á	30	do
Tallow, pure	24	á	26	do.
Do. raw	15	á	17	do.
Do. with grease	17½	á	18	do.
Jerked beef	withoutprice			per quintal.
Horns, mixed	75	á	100	per thousand
Do. Ox	300	á	400	do.
Shin bones	withoutprice			do.
Hide cuttings	8	á	10	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white	withoutprice			per lb.
Do. black	9	á	10	do.
Salted tongues	7	á	8	per dozen
Salt, on board	none.			per fanega.
Discount	1½	á	2½	per cent. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 392 dollars
The lowest price 385 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2 3-16. The lowest do. 2 1-8d.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.